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Uncertain, confused, divided. West German political leaders will not, in my opinion, presently contribute as they should constructive ideas to any re-examination of our NATO policies. The more enterprising regret having to depend on the Chancellor for guidance, but, in the last analysis, dare not rely on their individual judgments. In addition, there is no cohesive party line to which they can subscribe except faith that the Old Man knows best. Their Moses is dear, authoritative Adenauer. He has led them almost to the end of the wilderness, and, to shift the metaphor, though some would like few have the courage to suggest dropping the pilot.

The result is a growing tendency merely to criticize what the U.S. dees or leaver undone. This sterility is appalling but real. Occasionally. Gerstemnaler, Kiesinger or others will conceive nebulous ideas, but their logic is usually vitiated by the desire to preserve American troops in Berlin and the Federal Republic, or even vaguely in France, and to have the U.S. guarantee, in case such ideas do not succeed, the use of nuclear

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weapons in a general war against the Soviet Union. As to reliance on the British and the French, from a military power standpoint, such sentiment except that the Germans are colicitous not to offend their feelings) simply does not exist.

Simultaneously, they strongly favor Western unity, and are insistent upon full disclosure of American views in the NATO forum. They are, oddly enough, at the same time, very loyal and yet the most suspicious of allies.

However, one must subject, in our common interests; his personality to existeal enemination. His charm is everwhelming, his courtesy disarming. As a politician, he is cumulag, as a leader he is superb. But he lacks fertile imagination, which to date probably has been a bleesing. A man of that principlies, he is not agile under international conditions demanding maneuver. His judgment of men and events is often determined more by gossip than by sanlyons. He is a sucker for a glib story. Yet,—eventual Mismissionality, his strength, derived from an underlating conviction that Good will finally prevail, is formidable and comforting.

If the above reflections are generally correct, we must be prepared to form policies on our own, and drag, if required, the Federal Republic in our wake. We must not, since we have to live with it, underestimate the suspiciousness of the Chancellor. He has even and experienced much; the suspiciousness of the Chancellor. He has even and experienced much; the suspiciousness of the Chancellor, does not trust that of others.

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unless constantly remanded as to its wisdom. He is resigned to an acceptance that, right or wrong, his country's deatiny will be shaped by forces in Washington beyond his control except as he can preliminarily influence them. He hopes reviews of Washington policies can be undertaken in NAC, before irretrievably pronounced. In the course of such neviews, he relies on Blankenhorn to interpret German interests, unconscious of the fact, and I do not criticize, that his emissary, as a young Turk, is not devoid of concern for his own diplomatic future. Blankenhorn is an artist in intrigue, and likes to give delicate and placeton interpretations of what happens in NATO to the Chancellor, and has the wit to garb them in amusing style.

I feel that on fundamental issues we can trust the Chanceller to be in accord with us, but he must be carefully managed. Before the NATO meeting, he gave it to be believed that he wished the Soviet proposals on Berlin to be rejected in toto, without any reserve as to later negotiations. The reason for this was his suspicious fear that if he did not so posture himself we might be inclined to parley with the Soviete over Berlin. As soon as he was certain the Western Allies would be uncompromising on the maintenance of their rights in Berlin, his representatives in Paris, as you will recall, madifested great haste to leave the door open to discussion with the Sovieta.

Adeneuer's domestic situation, like that in England, and probably throughout the Continent, demands readings on the part of the United States

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to join in convenentions with the Soviets, even though from these may flow no tangible results. But in Adenauer's mind, one topic as a separate item for negotiation is taboo, namely Berlin. That is the touchstone of his estimate of American good faith. He thinks we should continue to sessel that the Soviet proposals in this regard are unacceptable and, if necessary, will be countered by force. However, there would be no objection to considering the future of Berlin in the context of a discussion of the German problem as a whole.

Like all great men. Adenauer is essentially direct. Although, as witness Embtel 146 h he wanders all over the landscape, giving vent to doubts and fears of a fanciful character, he always falls back on what he is sure of, i.e., the nocessity for the FedRep to follow, after much expostulation, the lead of the U.S. To expect innevations from him would be interesting. His character is defensive and negative, perhaps because of increasing years, but perhaps more largely because an activate has bifbered served the interests of his country and his own regions.

With above as brokground, abould like to volunteer comments on our possible courses of action under prevailing circumstances.

1. Timing of delivery Soviet Note of January 10 during Mikoyan's presents in U.S., and between his first and decond rounds of official talks, may be intended provoke unilateral official U.S. reaction to peace treaty proposal, and to create public impression Soviet Govt and ourselves

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to discuss intest Soviet proposals or ask our views, he be told we share southing news but reply will be forthcoming in due course after usual consultation with our allies. Would also suggest that in statements to press at conclusion hillows talks. U.S. Govi spokesman say Soviet note not discussed, and mention consultation between Western Allies.

- 2. The sprie of Soviet initiatives beginning with Khrushchev statement November 10 constitutes a twin offensive directed against the accurity of the West, by direct pressure in case of Burlin and by longer tosse pressures in case of German peace treaty.
- 3. Although primery emphasis in Soviet January 10 note is on Continua poste treaty, statements concerning Berlin indicate no retreat from earlier fortet position, and in fact suggest Serlin issue is devised as major instrument of pressure to force European "settlement" on Soviet teems. Impressed willinguase consider "appropriate" counterproposals on Serlin is meaningless, because note specifies such willinguase depends on counter-proposals being "directed toward liquidation of eccupation regime in West Serlin", i. s. withdrawal of Allied troops.
- 4. Since such is clearly unacceptable, I recommend reply to Soviet note re-terate in strongest terms that we are not prepared to

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nagotiete un creven discuss Rerlin, and that we intend maintain city's freedom and our position there by whatever meens may be necessary. I am disturbed by Speak implication that "West should be prepared megotiate on Bariin alone" (Paris POLTO 1926 to Depti and by what stoms to he grewing lendemy to seek "alternative solution" for Berlin. I con no alternative at present to maintenance Western position Berlin on banks our wights to be there and our detesmination stay there. Any onggration that we are now in mood to complder alterentive to Soviets' fromcity proposal, or otherwise regetiate regarding city's alster could and ha intempreted as meaning we were prepared to bergain away our righter and such a public intempretation would play have with Allies confidence

Fact that slummantar time knift as required Berlin is not mentioned in Soviet note may indicate they are propored at least postpone desciblue if negaliations on Cottons and under only or in prospect. Oftenwise, firmness with which loniets have restorated their position on Barkh does not essard much ground for optimism concerning their intentions. Continuance of exclusives of notes may only leseve position, so that generich withdrawai by Saviets on Berlin issue is rendered more difficult.

Thurselors it seems to ane we should try to persuade Soviets toward face-anviag recourse to accountons on everall problems which would absorb and some Berlin facus. One possibility might be after making 10 经开放下

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comphatically clear to Soviets our rights in Berlin are not negotiable, and pointing out that Berlin is essentially only part of the larger German problem, to propose, if FedRep and other NATO allies agree, conference on "Germany" (not excluding a peace treaty) to be hold within next three months, say mid-April after NATO meeting, and in Geneva. We might further propose that if at this conference agreement is reached on the assemblal and indeparable aspects of the German problem which must be resolved before a peace treaty can be concluded aspect constituted, it be followed immediately by a "peace conference" of the Governments of those states which were at war with Hitler Germany.

6. Seems to me that advantage of setting our own terms we would thereby soine initiative from Soviets. At very least this maneuver might cause delay in Soviets' Berlin plans and lessen possibility separate Soviet peace treaty with GDR (Moscow's tel 1409 to Dept).

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For the Ambanadar David Bruce Maria

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